








ANNUAL CONDITION OF EDUCATION 2007



- Sections:
- I. Iowa and Its Schools
 - II. Who is Teaching our Students?
 - III. Learning Opportunities
 - IV. Student Progress
 - V. Return on Investment

Iowa and Its Schools




PEOPLE

- 34 counties increased population  Mostly urban/suburban areas.
- 6.4% of population under age 5  Slightly below national average of 6.8% and Midwest average of 6.6%
- 13.2 births per 1,000 people  Slightly below national average of 14.0 and Midwest average of 13.7
- Mostly Iowa natives  76.4 percent of Iowa's population born here
- Immigration continues  1.8 per 1,000 people in Iowa migrated from other countries.





INCOME

- Slight growth in income per capita  \$31,670 in 2005; below national average of \$34,471
- Percent of Iowa children living in poverty less than nation  13.1% of Iowa's children live in poverty; 18.5% national average
- More children under age 6 with working parents  63.3% in Iowa. National average is 55.4%.




SCHOOLS

- Decade of declining state enrollment  Serving 516,862; enrollment has dropped 6% in 10 years
- Number of districts declining  365 districts (437 in 1986)
8.5% have less than 250 students
- 30 counties decreased in certified enrollment  Only 18 counties increased in public school certified enrollment

SCHOOLS

- Minority enrollment has increased  Minority enrollment is 13.6%; it was 4.5% in 1986
- Number of ELL students increased  ELL students make up 3.5% of the state's K-12 enrollment; it was .05% in 1986
- Percent of students in poverty increased  32.2% students eligible for free or reduced price school meals; in 2001 it was 26.7%
- Special education decline for 2 years  13% of certified enrollment; had been steady increase since 1986

STUDENTS

- Fewer students have paid jobs during school year  64% of 11th graders reported having a job; 1999 it was 75%
- More students feel school staff & students are supportive  43.9% responded positively; 1999 only 38.9% responses were positive
- Reported alcohol & tobacco use down  Decline in students reporting having one drink; five drinks; and who smoked at least 1 cigarette

ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES

- Maintain welcoming and engaging school environments to keep students connected and engaged.
- Continue to support initiatives to address the state's teacher shortage. Slow population growth means fewer workers. This also means fewer teachers.
- Persist with efforts to improve access to quality preschool programs.
- Continue to seek better ways to support families.



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WHO IS **TEACHING** OUR STUDENTS?

Iowa has 34,444 full-time public school teachers



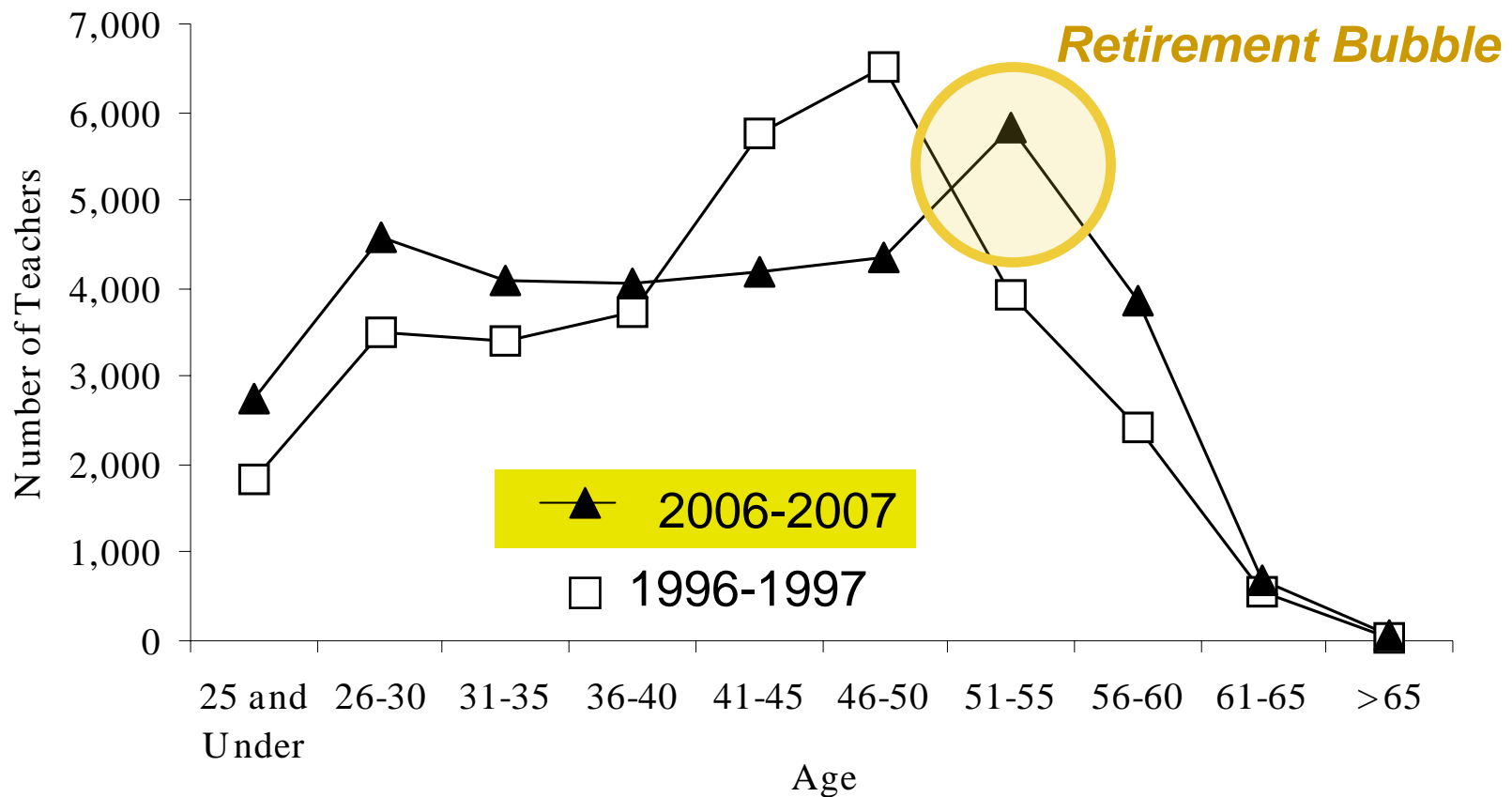
28% have advanced degrees

73.7% are female (increasing)

1.8% are minority (increasing)

42.1 avg. age (increasing)

Teacher Shortage



Where you teach makes a difference.

Teachers in larger districts on average:

- Earn a higher salary
\$47,222 average salary,
compared to \$35,464 in smaller districts
- Are more likely to have an advanced degree
39.1% of teachers, compared to 8.1% of teachers in smaller district
- Are assigned fewer classes
2.3 classes, compared to 4.5 classes for teachers in smaller districts.



Teacher Salaries in the Midwest

2005-2006

Illinois	\$57,819
NATION	\$49,109
Minnesota	\$48,489
Wisconsin	\$46,390
Kansas	\$41,369
Nebraska	\$41,026
Iowa	\$40,877
Missouri	\$39,922
North Dakota	\$37,773
South Dakota	\$34,709

WHO ARE THE **LEADERS?**

1,507 buildings → **1,140 principals**

- Average age is 47.5
- 36.4% female
- 2.7% minority
- 32.6% eligible to retire over the next seven years.

365 districts → **326 superintendents**

- Average age 51.7
- 11.3% female
- 0.9% minority
- 47.3% eligible to retire over the next seven years.



STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO



13.8 statewide

- Ratio increases as districts get larger
- Range 9.2 to 14.8

ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES

- The state has implemented a number of initiatives to **recruit, train and retain** quality educators, including:
 - mentoring to help new teachers and administrators improve their skills
 - ongoing professional development that is focused on improving student achievement.
 - meaningful evaluations for educators and administrators.
- Because the state is experiencing shortages, **incentives** such as market factor pay are recommended for certain areas.
- Student access to rigorous courses and adequate opportunities.



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WHAT STUDENTS ARE LEARNING

Districts must offer specific courses for each grade level.

- Each district sets its own curriculum, and it must be based on state and local standards.
- At the high school level, districts must offer:



6 units of English

6 units of math

5 units of science

5 units of social studies

4 units of foreign language



WHAT STUDENTS ARE LEARNING

Districts required to provide:

- Career guidance and develop an eighth grade plan to guide students to successful completion of the core curriculum
- Additional support, including nurses, guidance counselors, and teacher librarians
- Local assessment systems to provide data on student learning

More students are taking
advanced courses, and
college courses.

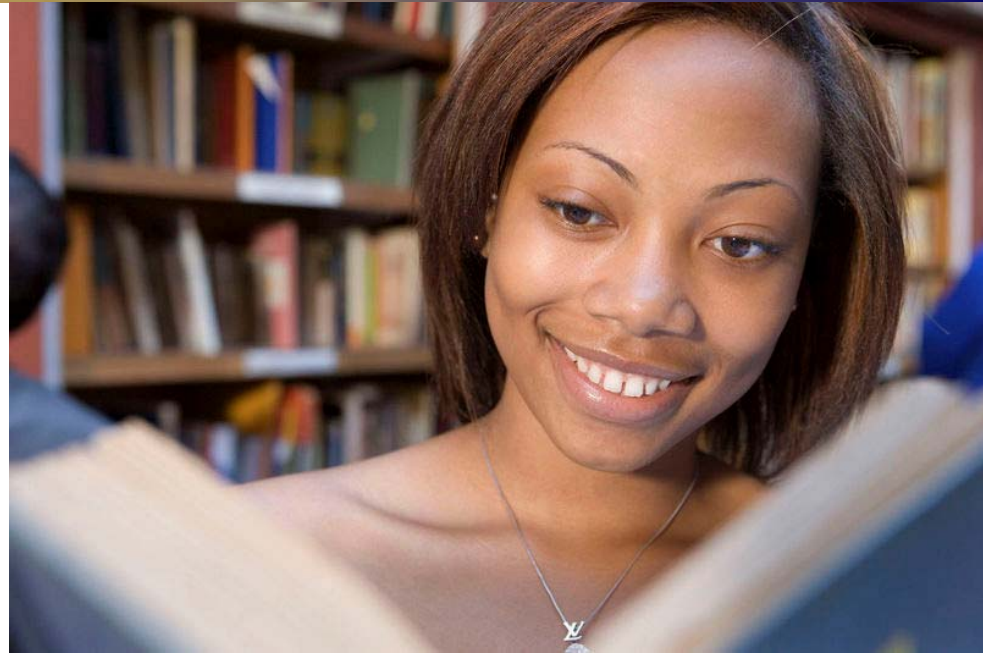
26% enrolled in higher level math,
up from 24.6% in 2005-2006

69% enrolled in chemistry, up from 66% in 2005-2006






26% enrolled in physics, up from 25% in 2005-2006

50% enrolled in foreign language courses (Spanish most popular), up from 30.8 in 1986.

7,127 test-takers took **10,776** AP exams, which is an increase of 9.6% and 9.5%, respectively.



RANGE OF OPPORTUNITIES

<i>Enrollment</i>	<250		7,500+
English	6.9		14.8
Math	7.3		13.4
Science	5.9		12.3
Social Science	5.8		11.7
Foreign Language	4.1		16.5

Technology

- **70.6%** of buildings with wireless network
- **96.3%** of internet accessible computers
- **3.3** pupils per computer statewide



ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES

- Geography should not be a barrier to learning for Iowa students.
- Raising rigor in middle school to have students take challenging math and science courses in high school.
- Expanding Iowa's core curriculum to include 21st century learning skills.



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OUR **GOAL** FOR STUDENT PROGRESS



Each student will **GRADUATE** prepared
for **SUCCESS**...

... in college, in work, in life, in their community.

HOW TO **MEASURE** STUDENT PROGRESS

- Testing
 - Local and state tests are given every year to measure how much students are learning.
- Graduation rates
- How many plan to pursue additional training or education
- How many students are taking college prep classes and tests
- Analysis of long-term trends

Beginning in Kindergarten

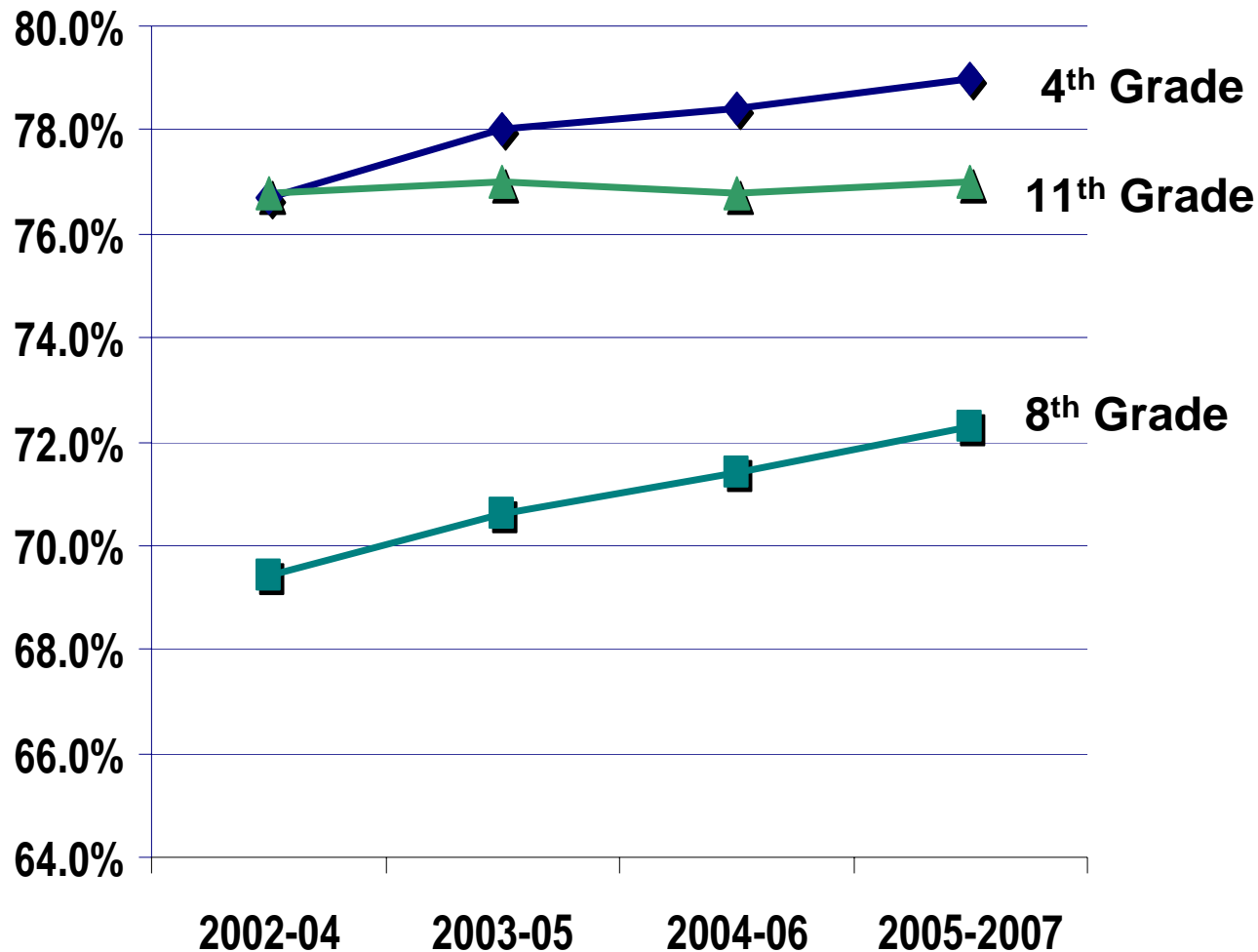
Districts are required by state law to administer kindergarten literacy assessments.

Kindergarten Literacy Assessment Number and Percent Proficient, 2006-2007

Assessment	Skill	Percent Proficient
DIBELS	Initials Sounds Fluency	56.5%
BRI	Phoneme Segmentation	10.7%
Yopp-Singer	(Full Test)	3.8%
BRI & Yopp-Singer Combined	Phoneme Segmentation & Full Test	6.4%
PAT	Blending	69.3%
PAT	Deletion	49.1%
PAT	Rhyming	60.5%

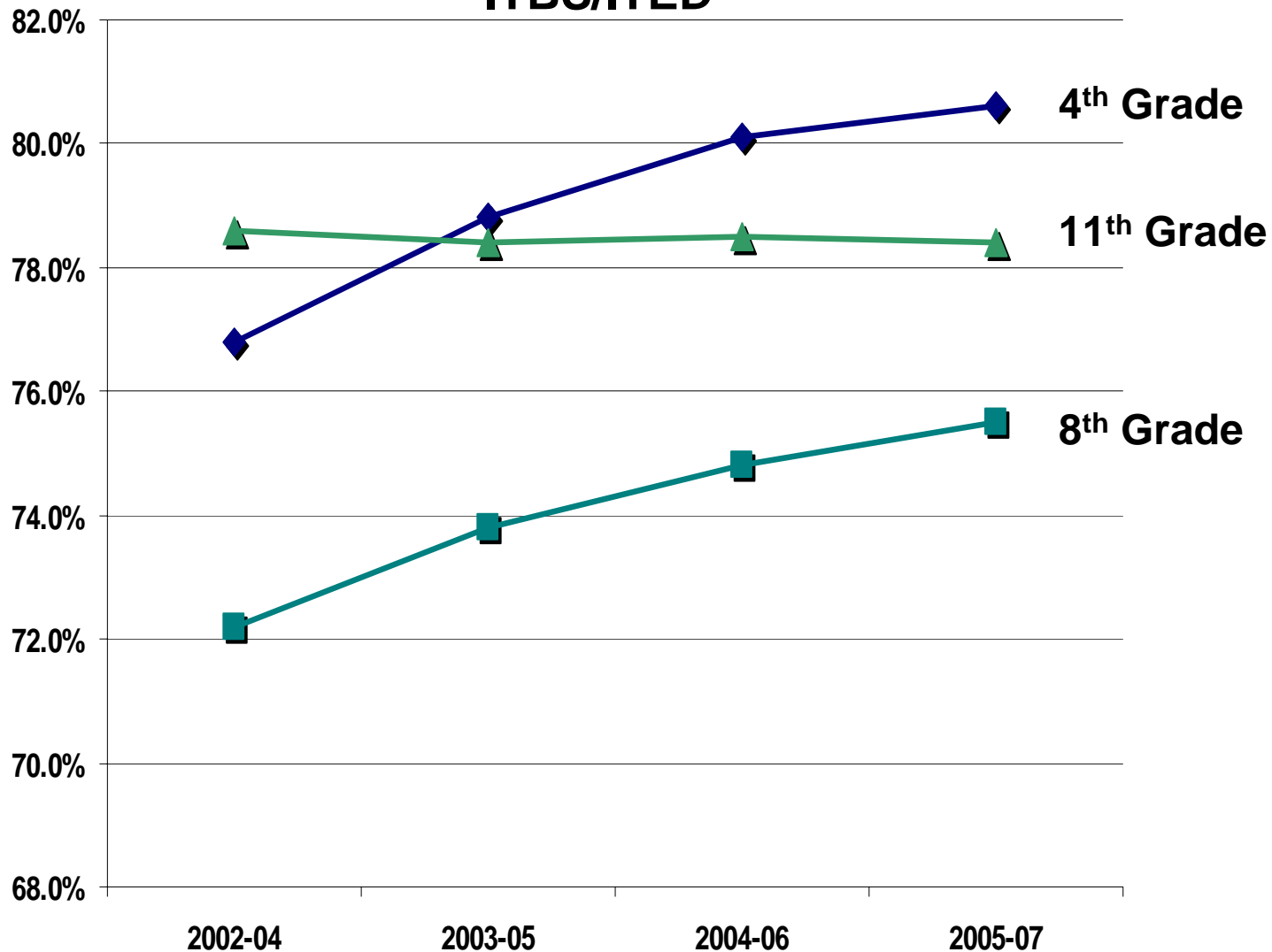
Reading Trends

ITBS/ITED



Math Trends

ITBS/ITED



4th grade highlights

- Overall proficiency improved to 79% in reading and 80.6% in math.
- Nearly all student groups showed progress.
- Achievement gaps improved.
 - Yet gaps continue to persist, demonstrating need for additional teacher training and professional development.

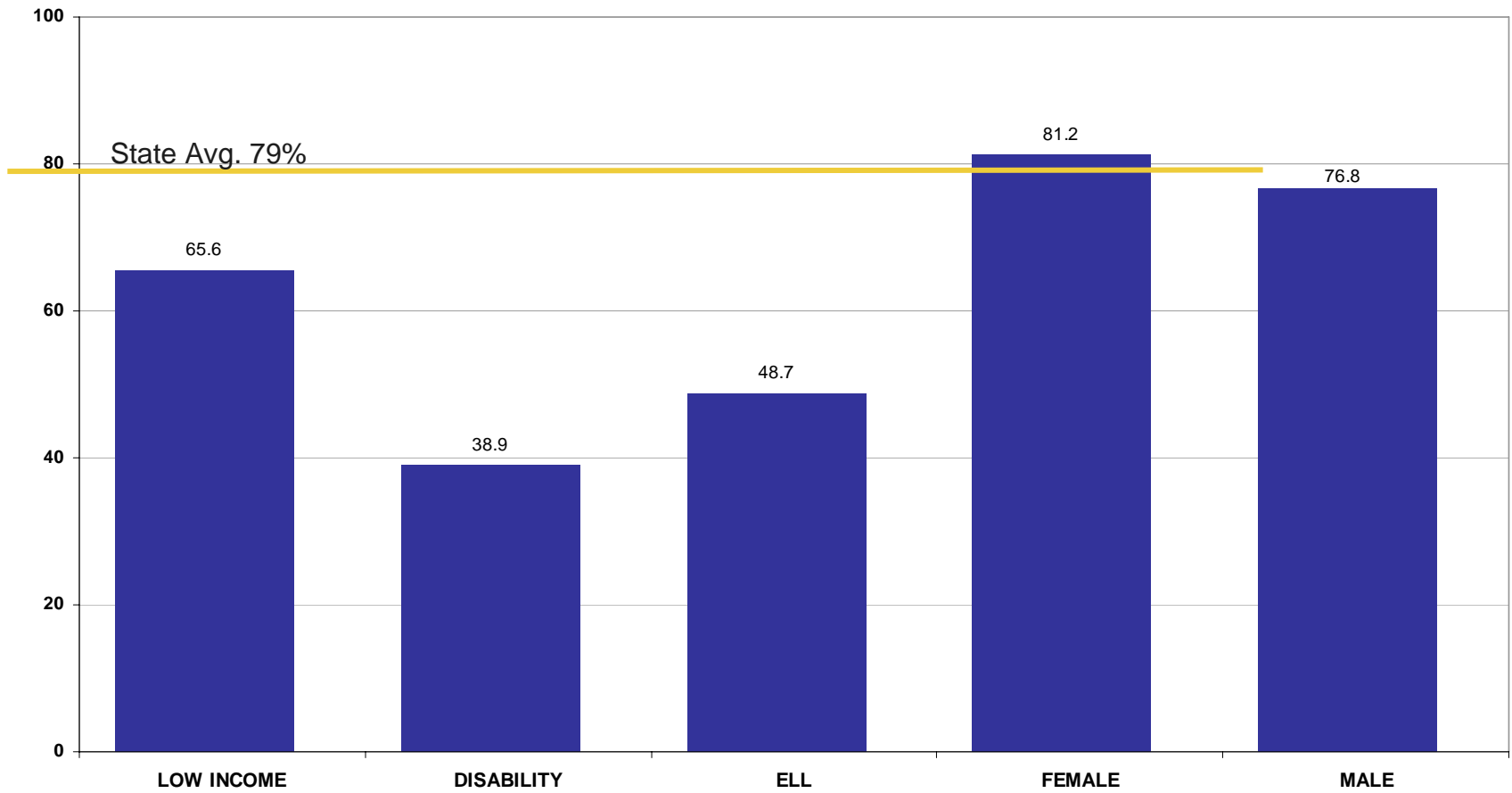


Achievement Gains

4th Grade Reading
Percent Proficient

	2001-03	2005-07	
Hispanic	52.6%	59.9%	+ 7.3
Asian	75.5%	82.0%	+ 6.5
American Indian	60.6%	67.7%	+ 7.1
African American	48.4%	56.2%	+ 7.8
White	78.6%	81.9%	+ 3.3

4th Grade Reading



8th grade highlights

- Overall proficiency improved to 72.3% in reading, 75.5% in math, and 81% in science.
- Hispanic, African-American, and low-income students made progress.
- Achievement gaps improved.
 - Yet gaps continue to persist, demonstrating need for additional teacher training and professional development.

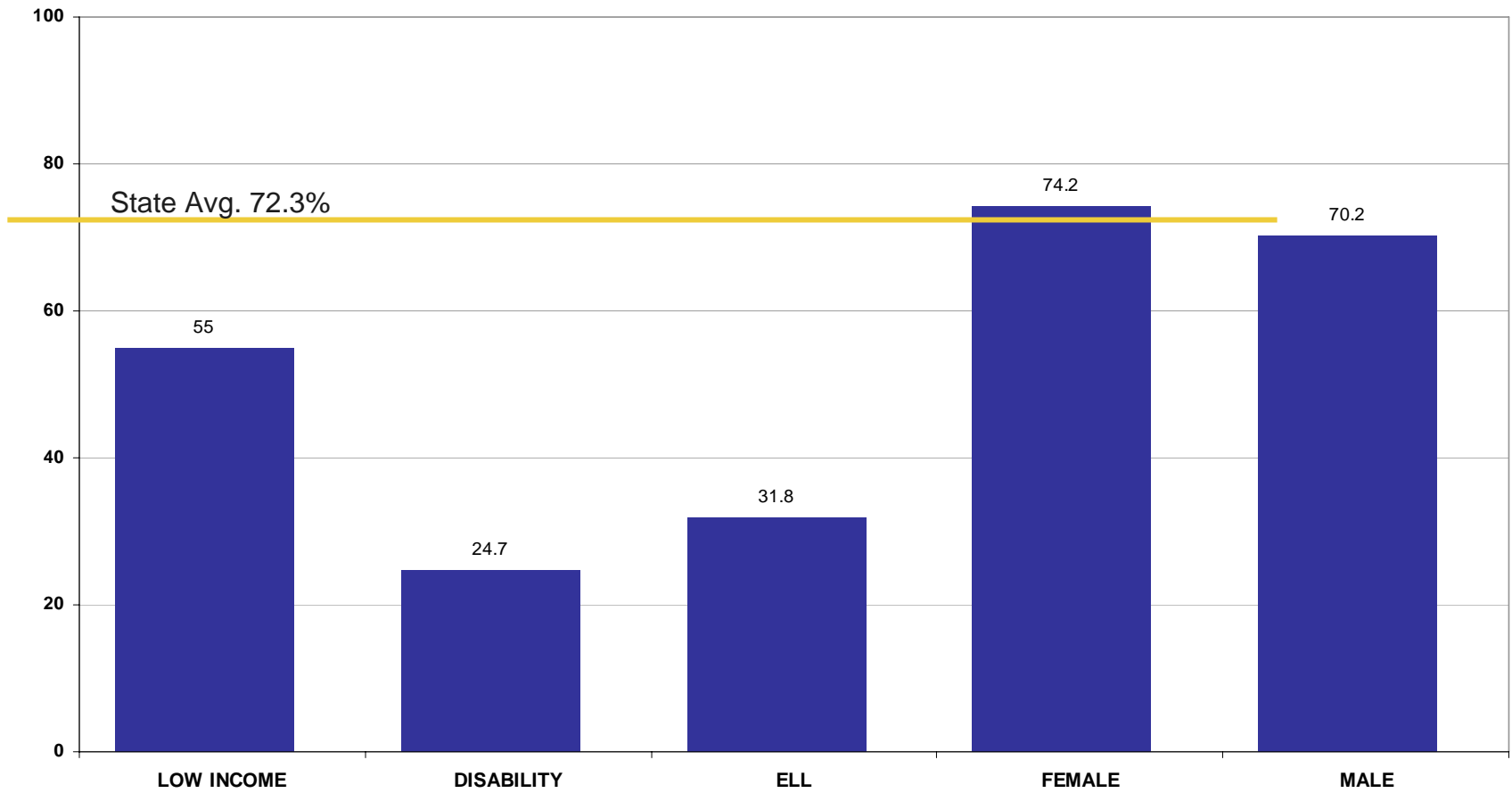


Achievement Gains

8th Grade Reading
Percent Proficient

	2001-03	2005-07	
Hispanic	43.0%	49.0%	+ 6.0%
Asian	68.6%	74.0%	+ 5.4%
American Indian	49.2%	59.1%	+ 9.9%
African American	35.9%	44.4%	+ 8.5%
White	72.0%	75.2%	+ 3.2%

8th Grade Reading



11th grade highlights

- Overall proficiency improved to 77% in reading and 80.5% in science. Proficiency decline from 78.5% to 78.4% in math.
- Achievement gaps improved.
 - Yet gaps continue to persist, demonstrating need for additional teacher training and professional development.
- More students choose college prep.
- More students are graduating.
- More students plan to attend postsecondary.

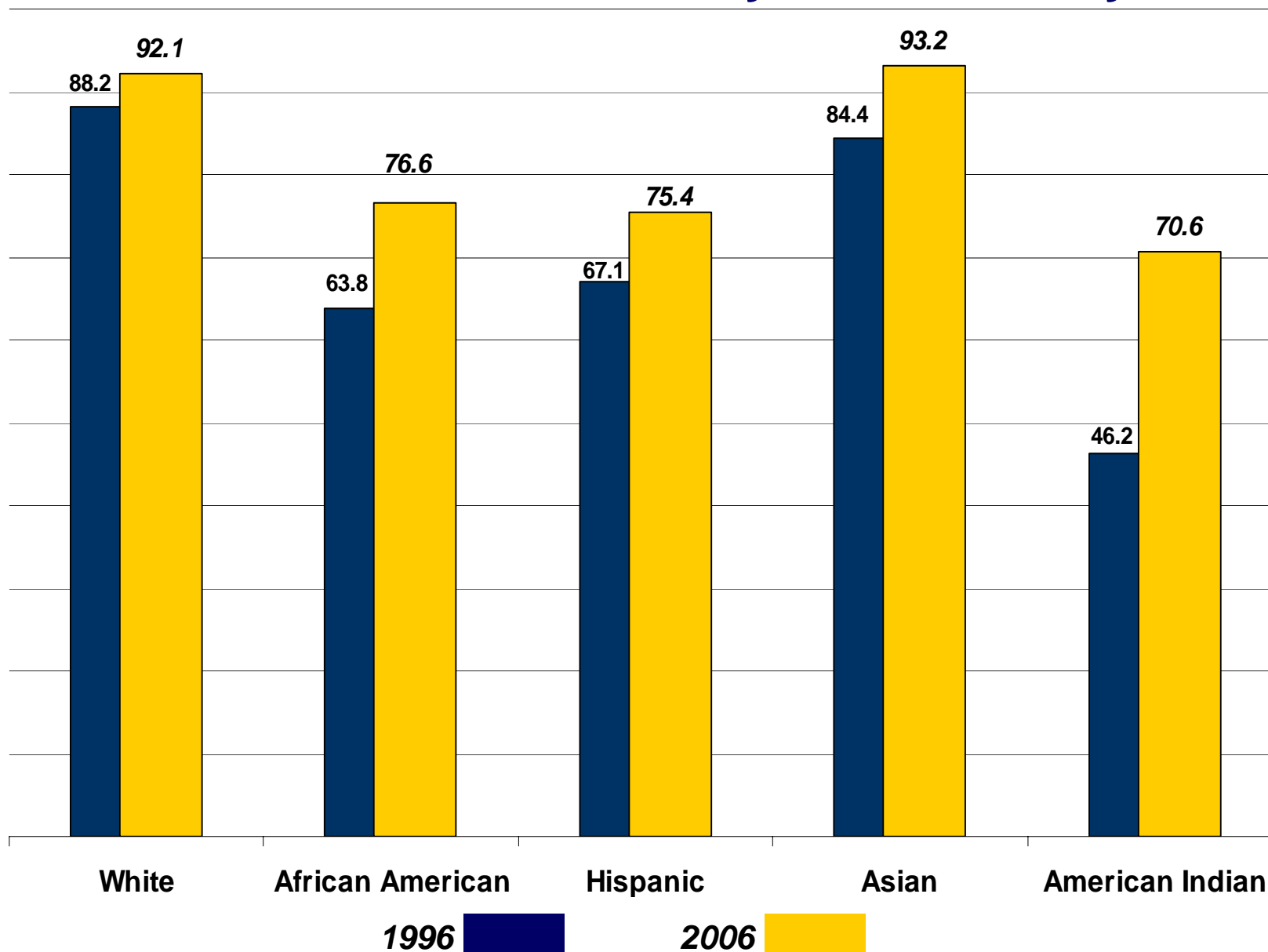


Achievement Gains

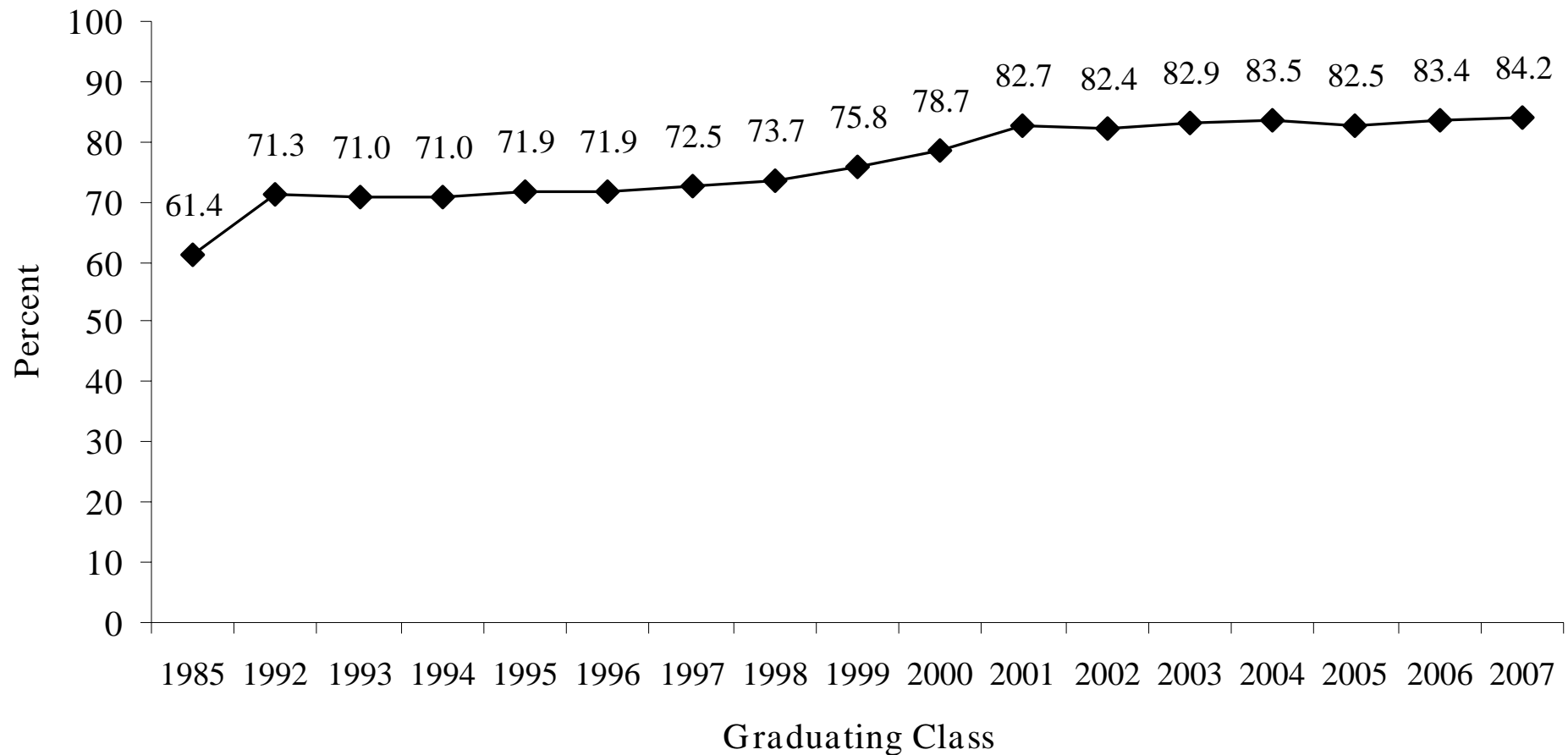
11th Grade Reading Percent Proficient

	2001-03	2005-07	
Hispanic	53.5%	53.2%	- 0.3%
Asian	75.1%	77.6%	+ 2.5%
American Indian	62.5%	66.4%	+ 3.9%
African American	49.7%	50.1%	+ 0.4%
White	78.6%	79.1%	+ 0.5%

Graduation Rate by Race/Ethnicity



Intentions to Pursue Postsecondary Education



COLLEGE PREP & **READINESS**

22.3 average ACT score, tied for 2nd highest in the nation.

7,127 test-takers took **10,776** AP exams, up 9.6 % and 9.5%, respectively, from 2006

10.3% more AP exam scores were 3 or higher

90.8% graduation rate, among top in nation.

84.2% plan to pursue additional training or college after high school.

ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES

- Building readiness and support for core curriculum through technical assistance and professional development.
- Continue emphasis on addressing achievement gaps.
- Helping teachers and administrators with support and training for effective strategies.
- Continued emphasis on preschool curriculum

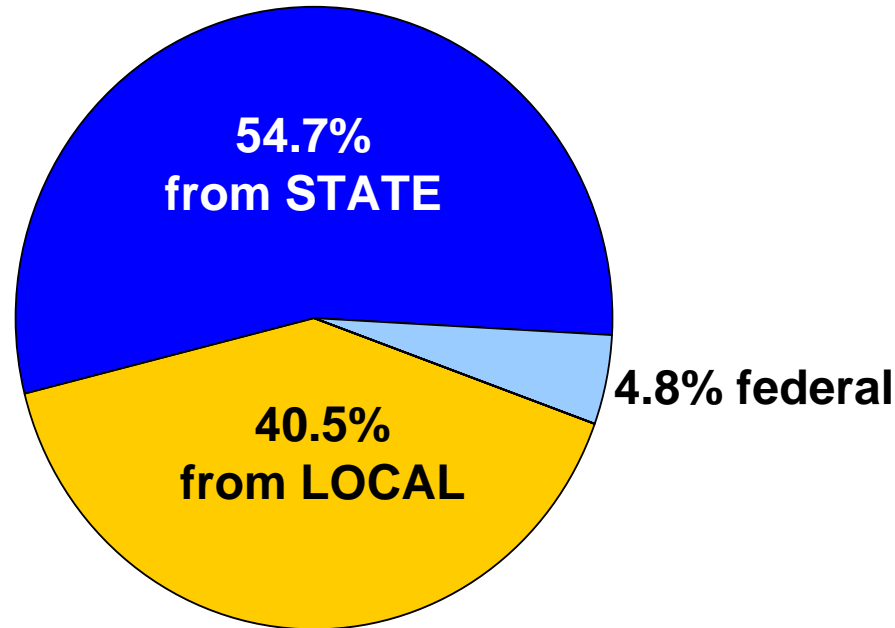


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RETURN ON INVESTMENT

Each Iowa public school district has a general fund that is comprised of revenues from local, state, and federal sources.



Total initial state general fund appropriations (millions, FY 2008)	\$5,856.3
% to PK-12 education (FY 2008)	41.3%
Average total expenditures per pupil (2005-2006)	\$7,087
State cost per pupil (2008)	\$5,333

We must ensure that public education provides a good return on taxpayers' investment.

*Average Total Expenditure Per Pupil
2005-2006*

State/Nation	Per Pupil Expenditure	National Rank
Nation	\$9,002	—
Illinois	\$10,271	11
Wisconsin	\$10,072	14
Minnesota	\$9,675	19
Kansas	\$8,178	32
Nebraska	\$7,980	35
South Dakota	\$7,911	36
Iowa	\$7,087	37
Missouri	\$7,680	39



INVESTMENT BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY

Instruction & Student Support	72.3%
Transportation	4.0%
Operations & Maintenance	9.0%
Administration & Management	10.9%
Support Services	3.7%



State-funded budget adjustments for districts with declining enrollment will be phased out by 2014.



124 districts (34.1%)
have a budget adjustment for
the 2006-07 school year.

< 250 students	24 districts
< 999 students	92 districts
>1,000 students	8 districts

ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES

- The state provides incentives for districts to **share resources** such as staff or facilities.
- The state action to provide opportunities for all students regardless of geography
- Challenge to policymakers: Is the investment adequate to meet today's challenges?



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